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TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1917

TRIED TO BE EXPLICIT,

WILSON INFORMS STONE

Hopes Note Will Be Taken as Intend-

ed and Meaning Not Mistaken" Washington, Jan. 22.-Two comments

were made by President Wilson to-day

on his address. In a discussion with

Senator just after he finished it, he said: "I have said what everybody has been longing for, but has thought im-

Senator Stone went to President Wil-

son and said: "That was a great state

paper, Mr. President." "I hope it will

be taken as intended and its meaning

will not be mistaken," replied the Pres-

ident. "I tried to be entirely explicit."

WILSON HOPES

FOR ANSWER

Thinks Both Sides Will

State Views—Speech

Sent Week Ago

By The Associated Press Washington, Jan. 22 .- President

Wilson's address was sent to Ameri

can diplomats in the belligerent coun

tries last Monday, two days before the

United States received the note from

Minister Balfour, of the British For

eign Office, supplementing the Entente

reply to the President's peace note

and on the same day the German For-

eign Minister Zimmermann declared it

was impossible for the Central powers

The President's address was intended

as an open message to the world of the

conditions under which he would urge

the United States to enter a world fed-

eration to guarantee future peace. Not

until word had been received from the

diplomats abroad that the copy had

been received did President Wilson ar-

range to make the address to the Sen-

Response Is Expected

the instructions accompanying its

presentation that will of itself demand

an answer, according to the Adminis-

tration view, but some response, never-

theless, is expected from both groups of

While Count von Bernstorff, the Ger-

eign press, much as was the case with

There is nothing in the address or in

penly to lay down their terms.

Now it appears to be pos

WALL ST. END OF LEAK HUNT **BEGINS TO-DAY**

May Be First Witness

BROKERS AGREE TO SHOW BOOKS

Counsel Whipple Confers with Financiers Whose Testimony Is Sought

The Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, with Sherman L Whipple, of Boston, as counsel, will begin asking Wall Street this morn ing about the leak in the President's

n the Custom House. Mr. Whipple will preface the proceedings with an address to the committee. Following his address, he will call his first witness, who in all likelihood will be

yesterday persuading his prospective liner Bermudian from the island. tructive tactics, and established an un-

Brokers to Produce Books

as regards the introduction of docu- trip under their own power via the mentary evidence, making a detailed ex- Azores," Mr. Struthers continued. "Alamination of voluminous records un- though lying half submerged, they apnesses and will be abbreviated and to strung, so that they could receive any

dered subpanning him.

Day for Facts at Hand

nd speculators.

he committee believe that the day for facts has dawned, and if the Boston lawyer has his way the facts will be Number Increasing Daily and Still More enfined for the most part to the sub-

er had one up from Washington on the Congressional Limited, arriving here at 9 o'clock. The whole party, with the exception of the New York members—Thomas G. Patten and Willis not sufficient. Dr. Addison said another, where Mr. Whipple also has a room, having moved over from the Yale

The committee is composed of the following Congressmen, in addition to the two already mentioned: Robert L. Henry, of Texas, chairman; Finis Garrett, Tennessee; M. D. Foster, Illinois; J. C. Cantrill, Kentucky; Philip P. Campbell, Kansas; Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin; Burnett M. Chiperfield, Illinois; Byron P. Harrison, Mississipal, and Edward W. Pou, North Carolina.

William Everett Clark, clerk of the Committee; R. B. Gordon, Sergeant at Arms, and W. J. Donaldson, superin-tendent of the House Press Gallery, are also on the list at the Hotel

& Co., are among the more prominent New York bankers under subpona to appear during the New York session. From the first three the committee,

lained to examine the books of the irms involved in the stock transactions which, it is supposed, resulted from the leak. These transactions, according to report and popular belief, took part for the most part on December 18, 20 and 21, when 8,000,000 shares changed hands.

KEEPING WILSON WELL WON JUMP FOR DR. GRAYSON

'Distinguished Service" Says Daniels, Pointing New Path to Glory

Washington, Jan. 22.- Distinguished Stock Exchange Head service won Dr. Cary T. Grayson, who introduced the president to his present wife, promotion over the heads of 137 superior officers, Secretary Daniels said

> "He has kept the President in perfect health for four years," the Secretary explained. Meanwhile Senators are looking into

his record and the precedents. A fight will be made to have the nomination discussed in open Senate, Senator Weeks declared to-day. He said he liked Grayson and wanted him o hear just how bad he thought the appointment was.

There is no real chance that Grayson will be rejected.

SUBSEA FLEET TO HUNT RAIDERS

muda Ready for Action, Travellers Say

Britain has mobilized at Bermuda a Stock Exchange. Mr. Noble, who is flotilla of submarines with which she rectly on President Wilson's address

"As we passed out of the harbor sevcommittee and of the futility of ob- eral of the latest type British oceananchor prepared to dash out the mowill enable him to conduct the hearings ment the presence of any hostile raider in this city with a dispatch he had not or submarine was signalled," said John

"These submarines stole into the harbor under cover of darkness on Janu-This will prove especially important ary 17, having made the transatisatio What documentary evidence peared to be between 250 and 300 feet the brokerage houses in- wireless calls for assistance or Adolved having consented to the produc- miralty orders issued from Government House, several miles distant on shore."

with what one would expect from the corroborated Mr. Struthers's account cert of nations banded together to po Boston lawyer after brief acquaintance of the submarine stationed in the Brit- lice the world-were practical, with and observation of him. He has ish island harbor, and added that they face," together with a perfectly natural Leviathan inward bound to Bermuda But, if you have a league to enforce whole peace movement would come to called "the fighting encountered the fast British cruiser is not a bit bald and not the voyage north four fast British would have to enforce it." gray, and he is clean shaven, cruisers and two French cruisers were

put on the stand other officials of ence was signalled in the south At-Stock Exchange, including Secre- lantic great military precautions have example, of a state of virtual war way to discuss it. of to-day's hearing in all probabil- Bermuda has become an important of a nation, a member of the league, man Ambassador, declined to-night to After them will come the brokers naval base, where formerly it was only which had rebelled against the manlittle more than a coaling station.

Various shipping agents in this city, Warious shipping agreement lieved a year ago, that the fall of 1917 sive chord among the people of Ger-W. Lawson may go on the stand if he tions in South America, expressed will see the end of the war. the Allies were preparing to protect said. "I look for peace this autumn-shipping in the south Atlantic." or sooner." o desires. Mr. Wihpple has not con- their satisfaction over the fact that

In other words, Mr. Whipple and HALF A MILLION WOMEN IN BRITISH WAR FACTORIES

Needed, Says Munitions Minister London, Jan. 22.-Half a million iect in band, though he is not averse of finding out for the public just how they do business on the Stock Exchange in case such information is of munitions in Great Britain and their change in case such information is

> The lat- House to-day. Some thirty-four thousand additional women are being employed monthly at York the war factories, but even this number other four thousand were required each

The committee is composed of the GIRL, 14. HOLDS MOB AT BAY organized empire-

teen-year-old daughter of J. P. Bowers, jailer at Hampton, S. C., heid off with a pistol a crowd that appeared before the jail Saturday night and demanded David form of government upon an inland

November, Federal November, Fe

In the two years and a half of the war this country has shipped across the ocean cartridges valued at \$85,000,000, gunpowder valued at \$350,000,000, other explosives \$475,000,000 and firearms \$60,000,000.

Mr. Whipple will be assisted only properly associates from his own office in the All Steel Trains Daily. Office, 1178 B way.

Boston. ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

BRITAIN WILL WINOR PERISH. SAYS PARKER

Novelist Declares Resources of Empire **Guarantee Victory**

THINKS STRUGGLE WILL END IN FALL

Refuses to Comment Directly on Wilson's Peace Speech

Sir Gilbert Parker, novelist and mem ber of Parliament, sounded last night the voice of Britain.

There will be no end to this war without victory to the Allies," he said. His tone was resonant with convic-The hearing will open at ten o'clock British Flotilla at Ber- tion as Sir Gilbert, who is a leading spokesman for the Lloyd George Cabinet, proclaimed the faith of his nation. He was seen at the Vanderbilt Hotel, where he took apartments after his arrival on the Philadelphia on Sunday. Sir Gilbert would not comment di-

not under subpœna, has consented to will fight German raiders in the Atlantic. This is the word brought yesterday the course of the interview, he gave by passengers returning on the Quebec virtual answer to some of the points made by the President.

His belief that the Allies would fight on to triumph was stated with a vegoing submarines were seen lying at hemence gained from two years' obsertwo years' thought. He convation-

chances. If she had not taken chances there would have been no war. If she had trained young men as Lord Roberts begged her for years to do, Germany and Austria would have realized that she meant business. And Germany and Austria would not have entered upon this war if they had thought is sought will be read into the record in in length, and had their two auxiliary that England would have fought them. connection with the testimony of wit- masts hoisted, with wireless antennæ and if, fighting, would have been able to do what she has done."

Believes in Peace League

belligerents. Confidential information that the En-Other passengers on the Bermudian that a league to enforce peace—a contente reply to President Wilson had convinced Germany that another step her would be unwise, convinced American officials that unless the United States gave a further opening the

His head is as their vessel passed out to sea. On peace, then the members of that league

However, he realized fully the diffi- that result. lips and a jaw which balances seen steaming at top speed in a south- culties of working out details and of taken on the island possession. brought into existence by the quelling

dates of the league. The novelist still believes, as he be- that the address will strike a respon-

"I have not changed my mind," he President Wilson and Secretary Lan-

He spoke of the drain upon English the President's original note of Decemresources, of the toll in life and the ber 18. They feel that in a statement outpouring of money. The war is cost- of position as full as the President's "How long can England last? How long can she stand this constant drain upon her?" ing England £6,000,000 a day, he said. | both sides may feel that they have been

Britain Can Stand Strain

"Just longer than any other nation may be interpreted as critical or unrelevant to the inquiry.

He went into conference with the number is increasing daily, said Dr. He went into conference with the number and the christopher Addison, Minister of Munispie of the Rules Committee at the Christopher Addison, Minister of Munispie of the Rules Committee at the tions, in an address at the Mansion strength that is greater than the newly strength that is greater than the new strength than the new strength that is greater than the new strength that is greater than the new strength than the new streng we have a reservoir of imperial strength that is greater than the newly created empire of Germany. And don't forget this: In Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Scuth Africa there are four confederations with unlimited re four confederations with unimited re-sources, ready to mortgage the last man and the last dollar of their possi-bilities. Don't ever forget in regard to this war that what was believed to be the weakness of England—a loosely inized empire—has proved to be of umental strength."

Jailer's Daughter, with Pistol, Protects body thinks England wants to destroy Germany as an empire, or as a people, it is sheer nonsense. It is not the busi-ness of England or France to say who

Richards, a negro charged with assaulting a white man.

When the girl's brother, fearing that she might be injured, took the weapon she might be injured, took the weapon from her the negro was removed to the same than the negro was removed to the same that is, nearly £6,000,000 a day she might be injured, took the weapon are also on the list at the Hotel shiltmore.

Morgan Te Be Witness

J. P. Morgan, Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, and Pliny Fisk, of Harvey Fisk

SOLD TO ALLIES BY U. S.

she might be injured, took the weapon away from her the negro was removed from the jail. Meanwhile, Bowers appeared and pleaded that the man's life to peared and pleaded that the man's life to peared. The negro was removed from the jail. Meanwhile, Bowers appeared and pleaded that the man's life to peared and pleaded that the man's life to p

"Do you favor universal military training for this country for any country?"

victions are aroused they are even slower to let go.

"Make no mistake about this. The British people did not want war. And, except in so far as the navy was concerned, they were not prepared for war.

"They are in this war because of two things: the faith of friends, and the honor of treaties!

"By the faith of friends I mean the

DON'T LET YOUR STOMACH BOSS YOU. Continued on page 4, column 6

How unjustly attacked, and as a result they look for a bitter outburst in the more violent press. No attempt is made to conceal the fact that statements that

"In friendly may come from both sides, Relies on Peace Desire

The greatest confidence is felt here that the belligerent peoples want peace, and that the chief obstacle to an early peace is the uncertainty as to whether hat peace will be permanent. It is believed that as soon as people abroad see in the American action a possible means of making that peace perma-nent, any first reaction to the address will disappear, and as serious and as friendly discussion of it will follow as

friendly discussion of it will follow as followed the original peace note.

Officials also expect antagonism in this country to any abandonment of the traditional policy of American isolation. It has been felt in the highest quarters for some time that no such fundamental change in American foreign policy could be taken without foreign policy could be taken without a decided change in the basic attitude of public opinion, and that a wide cam-paign must be undertaken by the President if his programme is to be carried

The strength of this internal American position is said not to be under-estimated by the President, as it has already been foreshadowed in the re-cent opposition by Senators Lodge,

Continued on page 3, column 1

ENGLAND CALLS BOYS FOR HOME DEFENCE

London, Jan. 22.-The War Office announces that all youths from eighteen years of age up have been called for home defence until they reach the age of nineteen years. Hitherto youths have not been called until they reached the age of eighteen years and seven months.

Wilson Offers Peace Terms, Based on U.S. in World League and Victory for Neither Side

WILSON'S TERMS FOR PEACE AND WORLD ALLIANCE.

Following are the terms for settlement of the European war which, President Wilson told the Senate yesterday, would justify the United States in joining in a world league to enforce the peace based on them:

The peace must provide not only for a balance of power, but a community of power, an organized com-

It must be a peace without victory, leaving no sting or resentment, a peace between equals.

It must make no distinction between the rights of big nations and of small ones.

It must accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the gov-

There should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland.

Inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to

Every great people should be assured a direct outlet to the sea, if not by cession of territory, then by neutralization of right of way.

The paths of the sea must, alike in law and in fact, be free, giving free, constant, unthreatened intercourse in practically all circumstances.

There must be a limitation of both land and naval armaments, to make them a power for order only.

The nations should adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people.

Text of the President's Speech Before Senate

Washington, Jan. 22 .- President Wilson appeared before the Senate taken as a possible means of avoiding 1 o'clock to-day and read the following address, copies of which had been forwarded to American diplomats in all the belligerent countries for Both French and British Ambassaappears destined to shake the countries. Wilson's statement tions. And he appreciated the dangers istence even after it had been deliv-

Gentlemen of the Senate:

On the 18th of December last I addressed an identic note to the governments of the nations now at war, requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy.

The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace.

Entente Reply Was More Definite

The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely and have stated, in general terms, indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement.

We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world

In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man, must take that for granted.

I have sought this opportunity to address you, because I thought that I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you, without reserve, the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our government in these days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations.

Declares Peace Is Not Far Off

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their polity and the approved practices of their government, ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot, in honor, withhold the service to which they are

now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it. That service is nothing less than this-to add their authority

and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

Must Not Serve Selfish Aims The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and

to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must

embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing

President, Before Senate, Opens Fight for Abandonment of Isolation and Monroe Doctrine

SECRET GERMAN TERMS SEEN IN DEMAND FOR DRAWN WAR

Teuton Diplomats Hail Move as Reinforcing Berlin Drive-Plan Coldly Received by Entente Envoys

By STEVENSON H. EVANS

Washington, Jan. 22.-President Wilson to-day selected the United States Senate as the forum in which to deliver to the American people and to the belligerent governments a speech on peace.

When he had concluded an address perfect in literary form, studded with striking phrases, redolent with sentiment, full of appeal to the heartstrings, but lacking in expression of traditional American policy, two things were apparent:

First, that the President has made his expected "next move" for peace, and that this move, like the famous, if unsuccessful, note of December 18, is a direct reinforcement of the German peace drive. Second, that Mr. Wilson has definitely decided to lead the

United States away from the time-honored doctrine of George Washington-isolation from the affairs and quarrels of Europe -and away from the Monroe Doctrine, which has become a settled policy of this government.

Traditional Policy in Balance

WILSON'S PLAN The President said, indeed, that he proposed no breach in either our policy or our traditions as a nation, JARS BRITISH but he suggested an adoption of the doctrine "of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world." In urging the United States into a world Press Takes Issue with league for peace, he said he was proposing that "all nations avoid Him on "No Victory"

Statement

looking, liberty-loving elements of

its broad propositions before they can

be free to use our naval one (and that

is what American diplomacy has meant

to consider whether even the assur-

ance of American protection would not

No Terms without Bitterness

be harmonized with the realities."

project, the paper continues:

torial proceeds:

entangling alliances." But his speech must stand for what it is. Members of the Senate, not Republicans only, but some Democrats, regarded it as a chal-London, Jan. 23 .- "The Daily Chron- , lenge to take sides in a fight which icle," in an editorial, this morning de- appears destined to shake the counutterance the extreme elevation of the sition in which it has been safe for meral tone of which will command the unqualified respect of those forwardsponsibility for keeping the peace in

nations to which he frankly makes his Europe? Before a Wilson doctrine is substi-President Wilson's position. says tuted for the Monroe Doctrine a fight is "The Chronicle," is defined with nicety, promised, during which the American he not attempting to dictate, but to in- people at least will be fully informed timate, what sort of peace terms would of what the man they have chosen

be necessary to obtain America's con- President is trying to do. currence in a world-wide league of na- Mr. Wilson has fired the first gun. tions. Summarizing the leading princi- and it is a big one, gaining in effectivepies the President enunciates, the edi- ness because the universal desire for ceasation of the terrible war in Europe "This is an imposing programme, is part of its ammunition. What the which may well carry American sentireply gun will be has not yet been dement with it, but the old world will termined, but it will be fired quickly, need to apply some searching tests to probably on the floor of the Senate.

German Diplomats Pleased

The issue is joined. Mr. Wilson's op ponents here do not believe the Ameri-Urging the necessity of good faith can people are with him in his evident as an ingredient of the President's desire to commit this government to a

World League to Enforce Peace. "If all parties were willing to work It is as a development in the peace for a world concert honestly, it would moves, however, that President Wifhave a very different effect from that son's surprising speech most interests which might be given it if one of the official and diplomatic Washington toparties entered it in bad faith. Sup- night. In all the embassies the address pose, secording to the Wilson formula, was regarded as a most important dethere is to be no victory. Then the velopment in the situation created by Germany which will enter the confer- the first German note offering to the ence will be the present Germany, un- Allies, through the United States, a der her present statesman who made discussion of peace.

In German circles there was no at "Against such power, unpunished and tempt to disguise the pleasure there impertinent, the President suggests felt because the President so soon had that the Allies should forego many made the "next move" and that next means of self-protection. Would they move so emphatically favored the Gerbe adequately compensated for this on man cause.

the balance by the promised protection | The most striking sentence in the of the United States? The freedom of note, to the German mind, was that the seas, for instance, is not a phrase peace "can't be long postponed." Did any Englishman will gladly hear in not Mr. Wilson say also that a league this connection. If it means that the of peace presupposes a drawn war! seas are to be free in peace time, we Is it not clear that the peace moveall agree. But if it means that in the ment started by Germany is not dead event of peace breaking down the If Mr. Wilson regarded the case as land powers are to be free to use their hopeless would be have made such a military weapons, while we are not to speech?

Entente Embassies Chilly

At the Entente embassies there was a by it in the past), then we should have blank and chilling silence when efforts were made to sound sentiment. Suffice it to say that Mr. Wilson's address to be purchased too dearly at such a the Senate came as a disagreeable sur-

Cables were sent to Europe only a "We suggest that President Wilson few days ago indicating an opinion that is throughout too much preoccupied the United States, having read, digested with hopes of ending the war on terms and appreciated the recent complete without bitterness. Let him not de- statement of the case from the Allied ceive hmself—such terms are impossi-ble either way. The atrocities with which the Central Powers have embit. move to complicate the situation or to

tral diplomats and those members or "On the whole, we are most likely the Foreign Affairs committees of both houses who are not in the confidence of the President was the possibility

Continued on page 2, column 3

Continued on page 2, column 6

tered the conflict destroyed their possi-bility in advance. No outsider can after that fact by telling us that there is nothing to be bitter about.

"On the whole we are most likely the Foreign Affai That which most interested the ner